

Probability table for western larch.

Table 1: Probability of fire-induced mortality for western larch.

DBH	CROWN SCORCH VOLUME (PERCENT)									
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
5	49%	53%	60%	69%	78%	86%	93%	97%	99%	99%
6	43%	47%	53%	62%	73%	83%	91%	96%	98%	99%
7	36%	40%	47%	56%	67%	79%	88%	94%	98%	99%
8	31%	34%	41%	50%	62%	74%	85%	93%	97%	99%
9	26%	29%	35%	44%	56%	69%	82%	91%	96%	99%
10	22%	25%	30%	38%	50%	64%	78%	89%	95%	98%
12	15%	17%	22%	29%	39%	54%	70%	84%	93%	97%
14	11%	13%	16%	21%	31%	44%	62%	78%	90%	96%
16	8%	9%	12%	16%	24%	36%	53%	72%	86%	95%
18	6%	7%	9%	13%	19%	30%	46%	65%	82%	93%
20	5%	6%	7%	10%	15%	25%	40%	59%	78%	91%
22	4%	5%	6%	8%	13%	21%	35%	54%	75%	89%
24	3%	4%	5%	7%	11%	18%	31%	50%	71%	87%
26	3%	3%	5%	6%	10%	17%	29%	47%	69%	86%
28	3%	3%	4%	6%	9%	16%	27%	45%	67%	85%
30	3%	3%	4%	6%	9%	15%	26%	44%	67%	85%

Sources/Notes: Table developed by David C. Powell, Forest Silviculturist, Umatilla National Forest, Pendleton, OR. These values are probabilities, expressed as a percent, of western larches of various diameters being killed by fire. They are based on an equation from Reinhardt and Ryan (1989) and a bark thickness factor from Keane et al. (1989). See Steele et al. (1996) for a description of the calculation methodology. White values on a black background denote combinations of crown scorch and DBH with a mortality probability \geq 50%.